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MEXICO REQUESTS EXTRATERRITORIAL GUARANTEES FOR CAMPORA

PY292226 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 19 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov (NA)--The Mexican Government, through its embassy in Buenos Aires, has requested from the Argentine Government extraterritorial guarantees for the site where President Campora will be taken for surgery. This report was revealed by reliable sources this afternoon while, at the same time, there were indications of preparations for the surgery. It is expected that the Mexican Government's request will be approved by the military junta since an offer of this type was made by the Argentine Government.

GRAFFIGNA CRITICIZES OPPORTUNISTIC POLITICIANS

PY191707 Beunos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 17 Nov (NA)--Air Force Cmdr Omar Graffigna has criticized the "electioneering politicians, the demagogs, the populists and the Marxists." He alluded to party leaders who issue "hasty" public demands but who privately say "we will do nothing hastily because the country is not yet ready for elections." He added that those who say this "are well aware of the situation but they continue to issue these statements because they do not want to be forgotten by the voters," and that "by doing this they are damaging the interests of the fatherland. These are new forms of an old, well-known double standard."

Graffigna spoke at a luncheon given by the Cordoba Business Association. He noted in his speech "the imperious need to unite our efforts to defend ourselves from Marxist aggression by organizing the defense of freedom at the continental level." The member of the military junta said: "War (against subversion) has not ended. This is obvious since Argentina is a local incident within a gigantic operation which Marxism is carrying out against the free world on an international scale."

He noted: "We are neither intimidated by terrorist attacks, nor affected by the populist outcries we have been hearing lately. "Graffigna added: "All this is aimed at refreshing the people's memory by reminding them of a time of anguish whose return we will do everything in our power to stop no matter in which disguise it appears."

After noting that "we are willing to stay on despite pressures from both the domestic and foreign sectors," Graffigna said: "As for the exercise of power, an issue of so much concern to politicians, the national reorganization process has given unquestionable evidence of its republican calling." Graffigna said moreover that the present process will establish "a proper mechanism to defend democracy and guarantee its perpetuation." He added that, in answer to the hopes of the Argentine people, the "military junta will soon establish the conditions and procedures which, as has been promised so many times, will lead to the establishment of a modern, effective, solid and stable democracy."

He noted that "future party activity will develop both in doctrine and in practice within the limits that their own existence presupposes--that is, a freedom that is well-understood--but not outside of them or against them."

Concerning the economy, Graffigna said he has confidence in "the philosophical principles which guide economic policies. We would like to achieve its full operation as soon as possible by making the necessary adjustments."

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED; PRESIDENT GUEILER SPEAKS

Last-Minute Cabinet Changes

PA200237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0218 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 19 Nov (EFE)--Bolivian Interim President Lidia Gueiler made last-minute changes today in the composition of her cabinet. The changes were made in the ministries of energy, welfare, integration and labor. In addition, the minister secretary of information, who had not been on the previous list, has now been appointed. The new provisional constitutional government headed by President Gueiler took the oath of office tonight during a ceremony held at the government palace. The new ministers are as follows:

Foreign Minister	Julio Garret
Minister of the Interior	Jorge Selum
Minister of Finance	Augusto Cuadros
Minister of Defense	Col Miguel Ayoroa
Minister of Education	Carlos Carrasco
Minister of Transportation	Hugo Velasco
Minister of Planning	Jorge Agreda
Minister of Energy	Victor Quinteros
Minister of Campesino Affairs	Luis Anez
Minister of Social Welfare	Elva Ojara
Minister of Mining	Oscar Bonifaz
Minister of Industry and Commerce	Eduardo Arauco
Minister of Health	Aida Claros
Minister of Integration	Panfilo Anavi
Minister of Labor	Oscar Garcia
Minister of Housing and Urban Development	Rene Higueras
Minister Secretary of Information	Oscar Pena

Gueiler Speech to Cabinet

PY200210 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0018 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Speech by Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler on administering oath of office to members of her cabinet at the government palace in La Paz--live]

[Text] (?Because) of their Christian nature, ceremonies like this have their own profound significance. We are attending today the swearing-in ceremony of a ministerial cabinet which is part of a government made possible by the courageous, steadfast, revolutionary attitude of the Bolivian people; that wonderful people [words indistinct] who responded decisively to the challenge of those who erroneously believed that they could again crush and subjugate the people.

Beginning today, you ministers share with the honorable Congress and with me the great responsibility of preserving what the people achieved during the recent tragic days when blood was unnecessarily shed, when irrational, brutal violence was used against weak, helpless countrymen.

We should not overlook the fact that this new democratic situation needs to be consolidated step by step, minute by minute. Our deeds or omissions will immediately be translated into either the well-being or suffering of the entire nation. I would say that the attitude of both statesmen and politicians should be inspired by the clear support we have received from our people, which I interpret as a mandate to act responsibly and patriotically.

We have inherited a distressing economic-financial problem which threatens to bring the country to a standstill, but we must face it with truth and courage. We need to implement a courageous reorganization and immediately adopt measures which can boost our economy and reactivate it in a short period of time.

We trust that the international solidarity which was unanimously expressed during the past days--for which we are expressing thanks once again--may be translated now into specific cooperation in accordance with our economic-financial reality. Our political disagreements are likely to take a democratic context and, therefore, they ought to be solved within the framework of commitment and understanding to prevent them from adding to our mass of problems which are demanding our priority effort and sacrifice.

Ministers, you and the Bolivian people are well aware, as witnesses of and actors in our current political situation, that the decision to invest me as president of the nation has been inspired by the purpose of maintaining the legality of our institutions. But this does not mean folding our arms and turning our backs on our problems, waiting for the coming of elections which will consolidate the democratic process.

Our mission will be successful to the extent that we meet the immediate demands of our society. The popular strength of the political forces which you represent, Messrs Ministers, gives us confidence about our success in the mission with which the country has entrusted us.

I am also certain that your well-recognized personal capacities and experience will contribute positively to fulfilling the government's objective.

I want to recall at this time that the momentary trampling of our institutions was carried out by invoking a false respect for them. This offense has been redressed by the people themselves who, armed solely with their democratic convictions, retrieved for Bolivia the right to live free of coercion and fear. Once more we have demonstrated to the world the viability and strength of democracy in Bolivia. We have also recovered our dignity, which some foreign adversaries (?confuse with) servility. Moreover, the triumph attained in the OAS, which recognized our legitimate right to have a sea outlet, clearly instills us with the confidence that Bolivia will be what it should be. We have now acquired the determination and confidence, supported by our creative capacity, to be a free people devoted to the construction of a nation with the participation of the great national majorities, the workers, peasants, middle-class people, in a common unrenounceable endeavor of outlining our own destiny through a process of national revolution.

I want to say a few words about Bolivian women. Upon being honored with my appointment as president of the Chamber of Deputies, I regarded myself as a revolutionary woman who has devoted 30 years of her life to the cause of our revolution. I have fought without pause for justice, equality, freedom and peace for my countrymen. Inspired by these principles, I have invited two women to take part in this cabinet based on their personal and political convictions, which they developed in a society like ours, in which women throughout history have demonstrated with dedication and sacrifice their identification with the great cause of the Bolivian people. I am certain they will contribute to creating an atmosphere of greater participation in the tasks which are common to all Bolivians. As for myself, if anything could characterize me as a woman, it is my revolutionary loyalty and sincere desire to serve my fatherland. Thus, I trust I will receive from my people the necessary strength and inspiration to act steadfastly and decisively.

Ministers, may the supreme creator whom we invoked in administering the oath guide your actions. I declare you installed in your high posts. [applause]

GUEVARA ARZE RETURNS TO CONGRESS AS SENATOR

PY192158 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1423 GMT 19 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 19 Nov (LATIN)--Former President Walter Guevara Arze will again take his seat in the Senate today after obeying the Congress resolution which revoked his appointment as interim president and transferred it to President Lidia Gueiler.

Guevara Arze, 67 years of age, said last night to local reporters that he will return to Congress as senator for Cochabamba Department, a seat he won in the 1 July elections. The former president and 19 officials of his interim government said: "We now declare that that government is dissolved and finished, since it has accomplished its mission."

He explained that the decision taken on 1 November had the purpose of "opposing the coup and its consequences of bloodshed, economic disaster and international humiliation." He added that his responsibility has ended with the decision by the National Congress revoking its resolutions of 6 August and 1 November--by which he was appointed interim president and then confirmed after the coup--and with the appointment of Lidia Gueiler as president."

Guevara Arze said last night that he will return to Congress as a congressman and that he does not wish to regain the presidency of the Congress.

CONGRESS EXPELS MEMBERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN COUP

PY200246 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0010 GMT 20 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Chambers of Senators and Deputies met separately this afternoon. Three senators and six deputies lost their seats because they were committed to the coup carried out by Colonel Natusch. The senators are: Edil Sandoval Moron; Abel Ayoroa Argandona; and Miguel Trigo. In the Chamber of Deputies, those expelled are: Guillermo Bedregal; Jose Fellman Velarde; Willy Sandoval Moron; Agapito Feliciano Monzon; Raul Guzman; and Carlos Arancibia.

NATUSCH BUSCH DEFENDS GOALS OF COUP

PY191500 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1250 GMT 17 Nov 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, Nov 17--The following are excerpts from a message obtained from Col Alberto Natusch Busch by TELAM's special correspondent in La Paz, Rogelio Moleon.

As a soldier, as a Bolivian and as a revolutionary, I do not wish to become an obstacle hindering a political solution to which the restoration of social peace among Bolivians should lead. A new generation of political leaders wanted to arrive at a decision--with patriotism and in a calm, conscientious manner--with the armed forces of the nation, so as to bring about a revolution of the majority sectors, the poor and the nationalists against the interventionists. They participated in this process and have again left a new, great and self-determining Bolivia.

I wish to express my admiration for my comrades in arms who were faithful to this progressive and truly revolutionary program, and also to the revolutionary political leaders of the MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] and the MNRI [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left] who knew how to carry out their tasks, always putting aside their other commitments because their morals, intelligence and patriotism deserve our sincere recognition and that of the armed forces.

Our struggle for deep social democracy has not ended. We have initiated an insurgence which intends to guarantee the noblest and greatest in our people: their call to be free, to form a citizens movement free of misery, poverty and foreign dependency. We have won a [word indistinct] victory consisting of harmonious brotherhood among civilians and militarymen, all inspired by the common desire to build a fatherland on better foundations of a society without oppressors or oppressed.

At all times our government has shown a deep sense of responsibility. During these tense days we have faced [words indistinct] the economic and social crisis which has dragged along in an unspeakable manner because of negligence and irresponsibility. The most eloquent indicators reveal that the crisis is very dangerous, not only for the stability of the institutions, but basically for the future of the working class. Irresponsible financial operations with foreign countries have been covered up, signifying an increasing mortgaging of our wealth.

We prepared all mechanisms to carry out a national emergency plan with the purpose of preserving the standard of living of the large national majorities and to give a favorable perspective to the fatherland. We could have carried out this defeated plan with serenity and, above all, effectively, but [words indistinct] several adverse situations have blocked the possibility of improving our economy and of defending our people from the threats of such a critical situation.

[Word indistinct] in this political project we had in mind the best interests of the fatherland. I repeat what I said in my first message to the Bolivian people: We have acted with patriotism (?and) we have shown to the poor, to the men and [words indistinct] our civilian and military forces the essence of the political projections needed to guarantee peace, development, freedom and the human rights of all Bolivians. (?We have also shown) our will to (?lead a peaceful struggle) to achieve a new [word indistinct] nation.

I want to say one last thing about the [word indistinct] crisis and the future perspective of the fatherland. The essence of democracy in our country and in our times is definitely based on the relentless defense of institutions. Our revolutionary institutional movement has a clear national leftist trend with a clear popular context. Once it disclosed its original orientation and once it repeatedly stated its position, our government studied an action program committing the armed forces to become the precise tool which would guarantee democracy, a democracy which goes beyond the strictly formal framework of a constitutional order that does not correspond to our times and which calls for an imperative, deep transformation, but not within its institutions. Genuine popular organizations, political parties and unions must experience internal democracy and have a genuine orientation within this framework. [Words indistinct] that the people want and the nations need, we cannot establish democratic formalist criteria that will lead the country to chaos and despair.

A social democracy depends on our own resources, the property of all Bolivians, to confront the threats of imperialist enterprises. A social democracy is that which creatively channels the participation of workers in the management of national enterprises. A social democracy is one in which the legislative branch--jointed with the people and the working class--develops actions aimed at eradicating social injustice, the poverty of the peasant majority and [words indistinct] the defense of institutions.

BANKING OPERATIONS CONTINUE TO BE SUSPENDED

FY191412 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 79 FY

[Text] The suspension of banking operations throughout the country will continue until further notice. This means that private banks will not yet resume their activities, from which it can be deduced that the country's economic crisis--whose real image has not been revealed by any of the governments during the past (?8 years)--would undoubtedly be very serious.

From what could be gathered from economic and political circles, immediate economic measures must be urgently adopted to relieve the seriousness of the country's financial-economic crisis which became crucial during the 16 days of the Natusch Busch government due to the international economic blockade and the uncontrolled depletion of the treasury by the army.

The suspension of banking activities throughout the country, including today, has been made official through a brief communique released by the Bolivian Central Bank Supervision Department, which reads as follows: In compliance with the communique released on Wednesday, 14 November, the Bolivian Central Bank Supervision Department reports to the general public that the banking system throughout the country, including currency exchange offices, will suspend their routine operations until further notice.

It is expected, therefore, that banking operations will remain suspended today and possibly tomorrow. It is important, therefore, that the Bolivian people be well informed about the seriousness of the country's economic situation as a result of the administrative irresponsibility of the previous governments. After facing and solving the economic crisis, Bolivia will have to face and overcome other kinds of problems.

TV WORKERS UNION TO INSURE NORMAL BROADCASTING

FY191553 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 79 FY

[Text] The National Television Workers Union has assumed the responsibility of carrying out the normal broadcasts of this social communications media until new officials are appointed. The union of television workers has released a communique stating that they adopted this measure due to the irresponsible abandonment by the company's executive officials.

According to the communique, Senator Benjamin Miguel has asked the union on behalf of the presidency of the republic to carry out the normal broadcasts of the Bolivian Television Company while the new officials are appointed, and the union of television company workers has agreed to assume the responsibility of carrying out normal broadcasts in view of the people's rights to be honestly informed and to have access to news media.

This decision was made in compliance with the guidelines established by both parties and with the support of the union organizations of press, radio and television workers. Radio Panamericana has already received this report.

Through this communique the union of Bolivian television workers publicly declares its political independence and ratifies its support for the guidelines established by the Bolivian Labor Central.

A television program reported yesterday that (Johnny Villena) is in charge of the broadcasting station. Since this is an important legal communications medium and considering its influence on all sectors of the citizenry, the television workers warn that they will not allow unauthorized elements to assume the leadership of this company, as has happened in the past.

HUMAN RIGHTS ASSEMBLY REPORTS 539 COUP VICTIMS

PY071315 La Paz Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Permanent Human Rights Assembly released its latest communique in the last few hours signed by its executive president, Julio Tumiri Javier. The communique reports that 539 persons were killed, wounded or disappeared during the bloody events in La Paz and the El Alto District in the first week of this month because of civic resistance to Col Alberto Natusch Busch's coup d'etat. The Permanent Human Rights Assembly, the communique says, in accordance with its statutes and work methods, regardless of any pressure or partisan political threats, has registered all charges made to its offices by relatives of the victims.

The communique then says that the registers contain the names of the victims, their profession and family relations, the place and date of the event, place of burial, and various testimonies such as eyewitness reports, recordings, photographs, etc. The subsequent situation of the relatives of the victims has also been registered.

Among those missing, 67.5 percent are persons under 25. The search for missing persons by their relatives is still anguishing at morgues, hospitals, the Public Order Department, the police, etc.

ANDEAN NATIONS RECOGNIZE GUEILER GOVERNMENT

PA191854 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1808 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Nov (EFE)--It was reported in Bogota diplomatic circles that Andean Pact member nations today recognized the new Bolivian Government headed by Lidia Gueiler. A statement issued in Bogota by the Andean ministers expresses "their common will to continue fraternal relations with the Bolivian Government and to work together for the advancement of the Andean countries toward new and mutually beneficial goals." Yesterday the ministers of foreign relations of the Andean Group sent greetings to the Bolivian people on the occasion of their return to democratic life.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES INCREASED TRADE WITH MEXICO

PY191559 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2022 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Nov (LATIN)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said today that he hopes there is an increase in trade between Mexico and Latin America, which does not mean a decrease in trade with the United States. Saraiva Guerreiro said during a press conference held today that Mexican-Brazilian trade has always been insignificant, but that now it is showing a notable improvement. Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda visited Brasilia early this week and established the bases for a greater economic and trade exchange with Brazil.

Mexico will become one of Brazil's many oil suppliers as of January 1980. It will supply 20,000 barrels per day. Saraiva Guerreiro said today that this volume may be increased, but added that oil is not the most important point in their bilateral relations, but rather the enormous potential for cooperation that exists between the two countries. The foreign minister explained that if Brazil had not purchased Mexican oil, Castaneda would still have been invited to Brasilia and there would still have been meetings to study areas of cooperation between the two countries.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDOS'S VISIT TO PARAGUAY CONFIRMED

PY161200 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] A high-level government source has confirmed the visit of President Figueiredo to Paraguay tentatively set for the beginning of next year. Before going to Paraguay, the Brazilian president will make an official visit to Argentina.

According to the same source, President Figueiredo also intends to visit a country in the Middle East by the end of 1980.

PAPER LAUDS AMERICAN DEMOCRACY, PRESIDENT CARTER

PY191633 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Nov 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Democratic Power"]

[Text] Authentic democracies can eventually lead to great political undertakings. This is nothing to be afraid of because, contrary to totalitarianism, they are organized to produce those undertakings which in turn are not an individual performance. They represent a spark which can suddenly be established between he who governs and he who is governed, something which is stimulating both for the leadership and for those who are led.

A phenomenon of this nature seems to be occurring in the United States, which is being shaken by an unusual challenge. The Carter administration, which to date has been attacked for real or political motives and which has been placed in a delicate time of American history, is showing calm, which is proof of determination, and this policy is beginning to gain public favor.

It was a question of responding to something new. The United States was not confronting a rival state which it could pressure, threaten or call to reason. It was and is facing common blackmail, a situation in which there is no foreign power to which it can talk.

What was once the Iranian State became a splintered nothing during the delirious course of a revolution of fanatics. The only thing that is left is terrorism which, as James Reston observes, introduces a fundamental dilemma into our times--that of the existence of gigantic forces which cannot always be used, as in the case of America now.

In confronting this faceless adversary it is very necessary to have great scruples with regard to "national honor" which, in other times, would have already unleashed intervention and war. But this honor is not at stake, or at least it is not among the leading issues. The United States is not threatened by an opposing power regardless of the ayatollah's insistence on being the leader of a nation. Having become a "terrorist state," Iran loses the right of international recognition. But in combating terrorism there cannot be rigid middle-of-the-road rules. There are specific actions and the need to learn to live within a vulnerable international order subject to every type of blackmail until another stage of history begins.

This is a very difficult experience that the United States is going through, and no country is immune to it. It is evident that the highest card is in the hands of a democratic state where decisions are based on consensus. And once the consensus is obtained, a nation will surpass itself, as England did in World War II. Something similar may happen in the United States today, and the amateur politician that emerged behind the smile of Jimmy Carter may be experiencing the tests that will give him the right to be considered a statesman.

EDITORIAL RAPS IRAN'S DEMANDS TO U.S.

PY191751 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Nov 79 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Khomeyni's Irresponsibility Rehabilitates the Shah"]

[Text] The drama of the hostages being held by the students who took over the U.S. Embassy in Tehran continues with no solution in sight but it seems that the Iranian authorities have now apparently taken a more moderate stance. In effect, it seems that now they are not making the freedom of the hostages conditional upon the handover of the shah by the United States, having decided to substitute that initial demand for three others: 1) that Washington officially recognize that the shah has committed serious crimes; 2) that an international commission, to be named by Iran, be allowed to visit New York to interrogate the shah and decide whether he should face trial; and 3) that the former monarch's fortune be returned to Iran.

Despite the fact that Iranian Foreign Minister Hassan Bani Sadr considers these demands to be "simple and practical," they are, in truth, as unacceptable as the previous demand. Although the fanatics and top officials of Khomeyni's government may not realize it, complying with the first point would be interference in the internal affairs of Iran since a foreign government would be judging the actions of a monarch in his own country. And it is precisely the regime that is invoking nationalism and that intends to free Iran from foreign influence that is asking for that judgment.

Regarding the third demand, the U.S. Government is not in a position to carry it out in the first place since this confiscation would have to be ordered by the judicial and not the executive branch. And the United States is not the Iran of Ayatollah Khomeyni where the sovereign will of the theocratic dictator is above the three government branches; besides, not all of the shah's fortune is in the country.

The second demand is the only one that is viable, but its results will probably be very different from those expected or desired by the ayatollah and his acolytes. It is not very difficult to surmise what the decision of the commission to be sent to New York will be, as it is to be named by the Iranian authorities. It would be difficult for Khomeyni, who has a profound contempt for everything Western, to include anyone who does not share his restricted and Manicheaean view of the world. But, if the court charged with judging the shah were to be international and created with impartiality and allowed to carry out its task impartially, it would be Khomeyni who would be the criminal and not the shah.

It is a fact that no one denies the shah may have committed serious mistakes when he ruled Iran. The simple presence of Khomeyni as his successor proves the existence of two very different ways of treating one's own adversaries: Reza Pahlevi did not order anyone to murder the ayatollah when he lived in Paris, nor did he sacrifice as many innocent lives under the criteria which the Islamic dictator is following. The shah's mistakes lose all their significance in the face of two greater and much graver errors committed by Khomeyni. And if the people of Iran could make their wishes known at a trial, they would certainly opt for an end to the ayatollah's dictatorship and would once again hail the shah in the streets of Tehran as they did when Mossadegh's republic fell. Proclaiming himself as his irreconcilable enemy, no one to date has worked as hard in favor of the shah and no one has contributed as much toward his rehabilitation as the paranoid Khomeyni.

His irresponsibility has surpassed all limits in the takeover of the U.S. Embassy, this being the first time a government has officially endorsed a terrorist action carried out by fanatical students in their own country against foreign diplomats. President Carter reacted in the only possible way he could by stopping the purchase of Iranian oil and freezing Iran's assets in the United States. But the crisis can take unforeseen directions if good sense does not prevail in Tehran. In effect, the immunity of embassies and diplomats, including the lives of the hostages are at stake, as are essential principles of international law. If Khomeini's irresponsibility is not handled properly and his actions find followers, the very possibility of normal relations with the United States will be jeopardized.

COMMUNIST LEADER OPPOSES CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PY161153 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party, has arrived in Salvador to participate in the second Brazilian congress for amnesty. Reasserting his status as a communist, Prestes criticized the idea of having a constituent assembly as long as General Figueiredo is president.

He proposed the continuation of the struggle against the exceptional laws and especially against the National Security Law. He also defended the right to strike, the independence of the union movement, an increase in the workers standard of living and freedom of all trends, opinions and political parties. Unless all of these points are achieved, he said, the opposition groups must remain united within the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement].

LARGE COMPANIES AFFECTED BY METALWORKERS STRIKE

PY151553 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Nov 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpts] Curitiba--The first day of the metalworkers strike here passed without incident. The major stoppages took place in the largest companies in the industrial city of Curitiba, 40 of which recorded the absence of up to 70 percent of their employees. It is estimated that only 20 percent of the workers were absent in the small companies.

The strike pickets stationed in front of the factories were not disturbed by the police, who concentrated on only one or two companies in the industrial city and stayed at a distance. The only police intervention was recorded at the Bosch company when there was some friction between strikers and nonstrikers.

RIGHTISTS ACCUSED OF ATTACKS, VANDALISM

PY192011 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 19 Nov 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 19 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that eight buildings, including two churches in Belem in northern Brazil, were the targets of attacks or vandalism attributed to the extreme right. There were no casualties however. According to a Belem resident interviewed by telephone, a bookstore belonging to a former labor leader was machinegunned. These attacks were attributed to the Communist Hunters Commando (CCC).

In addition, vandalism was reported in two churches, an institution belonging to the church committee of the National Bishops Conference of Brazil, a school and the homes of several people who belong to student and labor movements.

Some walls were painted with the following slogans: "Terrorism attacks the left" and "CCC," as well as criticism against the former governor of the state of Pernambuco and member of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB-opposition), Miguel Arraes.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE BUSINESS DELEGATION--A delegation of Japanese businessmen held a meeting with Transportation Minister Eliseu Rezende. The Japanese businessmen expressed their desire to help finance the Brazilian railroad system, and said they are ready to invest $250 million in the iron ore transportation railroad and $215 million in the soybean transportation railroad. They also intend to participate in the metropolitan train system. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Nov 79 PY]

LAFTA TRADE--Rio de Janeiro, 12 Nov (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Trade Department reported that trade with LAFTA during the first 8 months of this year showed a surplus of $55,821,000. Exports reached $1,457,910,000 and imports $1,402,080,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1014 GMT 12 Nov 79 PY]

COMMUNIQUE NOTES POINTS OF AGREEMENT OVER BEAGLE CHANNEL

PY161956 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] A communique issued today by the Chilean Foreign Ministry states that positive agreements between Chile and Argentina have been reached during the mediation's meetings.

The official communique was issued at 1400 simultaneously in the Vatican, Buenos Aires and Santiago. It gives details on the last meetings in the mediation process. The communique explains that during the last 2 weeks Cardinal Antonio Samore has held several meetings with both the Chilean and Argentine delegations. It adds that these meetings have led to joint sessions which were always held in an atmosphere of sincerity and good will.

The communique notes that during the meetings, the delegations briefed the mediator representative on the topics included in the original agenda. Moreover, it states that in response to his holiness' request, both delegations tried to emphasize the points of agreements on the issues that were under discussion.

The communique notes there were points of agreement which will lead to fruitful development of the negotiations and further points of agreement that will open the way to an integral solution of the dispute.

ENTRY OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP BANNED

PY152251 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Nov 79 PY

[Text] In view of the recent announcement regarding a projected visit to Chile by an investigating committee of the Socialist International, Interior Minister Cesar Fernandez has released the following declaration:

1. It has become known through press reports that the executive board of the Socialist International, meeting at the seaside resort of Estoril, Portugal, recently agreed to send a mission to Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to be headed by the secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, Felipe Gonzalez. The purpose of the trip will be to investigate political evolution, the status of opposition political parties--especially those which are members of the Socialist International--and alleged violations of human rights.

2. The national and international public know that the current government of our fatherland has never tried to hide behind its internal sovereignty in order to deny the competence of international organizations to oversee the respect for human rights throughout the world. On the contrary, the unswerving doctrine of our government has been and is, regarding this matter, to harmonize, with mutual respect, the jurisdiction which belongs to each state by virtue of its sovereignty and the competence of international organizations regarding the legal expressions of the world community.

Within this framework, Chile has given these organizations the fullest cooperation in their investigations of our position on human rights. It has even accepted the visit of the OAS's Human Rights Commission and of the ad hoc group of the UN Human Rights Commission. Chile is the only country in the world that has allowed a visit by the latter.

3. The aforementioned refers to international organizations that officially represent member states. In order to undertake these investigations, they must comply with the standards clearly established by the host country.

It is very different when a group of political parties intends to undertake an investigation in a sovereign state with which it has made no contact and which at no time has asked for permission.

4. In order to properly understand the objective of this committee, it must be remembered that the president of this group, Mr Willy Brandt declared in Rotterdam in August 1977 that the International must make every effort to overthrow the Chilean Government.

This makes it evident that there is no intention of carrying out an objective investigation but, on the contrary, to achieve a predetermined political end.

5. The country has been witness to the wide latitude given to the visits of many foreigners to Chile, including those who are opposed to the current regime, as long as they limit themselves to their role as tourists and the pertinent regulations.

But in view of the visit of an international committee that clearly violates our sovereignty, the government sees the need to ban its entry into our territory and publicly notifies its members in advance.

GROUP OF 24 CRITICIZED FOR VIEWS ON COMMUNISM

PY161316 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Nov 79 PY

[Text] The disguise of the so-called Group of 24 has fallen off. It now says that the Communist Party should be reinstated with legal protection and public guarantees.

Attorney (Manuel Samhuesa Cruz), president of the self-appointed Group of 24, made a statement to the newspaper LA SEGUNDA. The statement shows that the terrible lesson of our Marxist-Leninist experience was not understood by many past politicia and that there are many who want to return to the partisan struggle which existed before 11 September 1973.

With his statement, attorney (Manuel Samhuesa Cruz) revealed the obscure political interests which inspire the Group of 24. He did, however, cause some astonishment when he said that the Communist Party cannot be outlawed and that communists cannot be denied freedom of speech. That is, the Group of 24 wants to repeat the past mistakes which led the country to bankruptcy and the brink of civil war.

To enable the communists to use democracy once again to impose their dictatorship would be to ignore that there ever was an 11 September 1973 in Chile as well as the past 6 years of hard work and sacrifices to take the country out of the economic hole dug by the Popular Unity, UP.

(Samhuesa's) statement helps to clarify the position of this movement made up of ex-leaders of political parties. In addition to criticizing the constitutional draft being studied by the Council of State, he wants past vices to return and guarantees given to the Marxists to again promote class struggle and organize violence and seizures.

TURBAY PROPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON DECENTRALIZATION

PA191816 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] A constitutional amendment to implement a decentralization policy has been announced by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. Bills on the subject will be presented to Congress. Speaking in the town of Usme, Cundinamarca Department, the chief of state defended the amendment and said it would be implemented without causing any shocks. Turbay explained that, because it is so good, the amendment will speak for itself.

On other issues, the president reiterated his government's impartiality and announced that he will fire any government official participating in politics. He urged the people of Colombia to vote for whatever ticket they like. He charged that some people are criticizing the constitutional reform of the Congress and judiciary. He added: There can be no dirty hands in this government. There is no way traffickers can come to the palace to speak to the chief of state. There will be no dialog with people on strike who have placed themselves in illegal positions.

LABOR LEADERS END OCCUPATION OF MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA200125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0112 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Nov (AFP)--Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galon has announced that 20 labor leaders who had occupied the Mexican Embassy here for the past week left peacefully today.

FINANCE MINISTRY WORKERS LEAVE CATHEDRAL

PA172010 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Cali--The striking Finance Ministry workers who occupied the Cali cathedral Thursday left this morning following an agreement with the Cali archbishop, Msgr Alberto Uribe Urdaneta.

The tax administration workers who occupied the church for 48 hours abandoned it peacefully. The archbishop said no measures will be taken against them because the church authorities did not file any complaint. The workers issued a communique apologizing to the archbishop and reiterating their request for his intervention in the 87-day-old labor conflict.

It is expected that 10 other strikers who occupied the San Francisco church in Buga will also end their occupation.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORTS--Bogota--Colombia will begin to import approximately 30,000 barrels of oil a day from Venezuela and Ecuador next year. Reports indicate that 20,000 barrels will be imported from Venezuela and the remainder from Ecuador. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA]

DISCOVERY OF DEAD PEASANTS--Neiva--Three peasants who had been kidnaped by guerrillas in Caqueta in January were shot to death by their captors in a mountainous area of (Paujil) municipality, 55 km from Florencia. Police reported several farmers found the decomposed bodies yesterday. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA]

DEFENSE MINISTER DIES IN PLANE ACCIDENT

PA191748 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1722 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 19 Nov (EFE)--Ecuadorean Defense Minister Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios died today when his plane caught fire as it was taking off from La Toma Airport in the City of Loja, near the Peruvian border. Official sources said Rodriguez Palacios was in the party that accompanied President Roldos on a visit to Loja yesterday during celebrations of the city's political liberation.

According to initial reports received in Quito, the fire occurred at 1030 (1530 GMT) due to still-unspecified causes. The minister's wife and other relatives were also aboard the plane.

RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA TO CONTINUE

PA200106 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 19 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Ecuadorean Government announced it will continue its diplomatic relations with the Bolivian regime headed by Lidia Gueiler.

Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco informed his Bolivian counterpart of the Ecuadorean Government's decision to continue relations with Bolivia, and he expressed hopes for the strengthening of the democratic institutions in that country and the development of the friendship and cooperation which have always united the two countries. In his message, the foreign minister noted that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos expressed his approval of the democratic affirmation of that nation and praised the fighting spirit of the Bolivian people who have proven their determination to reject any more costly dictatorships.

CABINET RESHUFFLE SEEN AS ANSWER TO POLITICAL CRISIS

PA161534 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The political crisis due to the dispute between President Roldos and Assad Bucaram might be solved with a cabinet reshuffle. The changes which appear to be imminent would lead to a coalition and a cabinet of national consensus that would have to show greater capability as well as political responsibility. Members of the Democratic Left, the country's second most important political force, and possibly of the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition would almost certainly be included in the new cabinet. The change would enable Roldos to organize a new majority bloc in the Congress and thus break the hegemony of his greatest opponent, Assad Bucaram, leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces and the legislature.

Ecuador needs the success of this political experiment to show the world it can and knows how to live in a democracy and it will not waste the opportunity it has achieved after 9 years of dictatorship. It urgently needs national consensus to reactivate the weak economy which was left by the dictatorships and has also been affected during the past 3 months by this now famous power struggle.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--Quito, 10 Nov (AFP)--Gonzalo Abad Grijalva and Alberto Barriga Ledezma have been appointed Ecuadorean ambassadors to France and Venezuela, respectively. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1647 GMT 10 Nov 79 PA]

AMBASSADOR CHARGES TREATY VIOLATION BY UNITED STATES

PA171449 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Interview with Ambassador to the United States Carlos Lopez Guevara by Luz Maria Noli--date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Ambassador,despite the fact that everything seems to be coming along well, how do you explain the fact that the United States has not yet appointed the members of the Canal Commission, the body that will make the decisions regarding the canal?

[Answer] That is a vital issue, and it worries me enormously. In my opinion, the United States is substantially violating the treaty by not appointing the commission members. We fulfilled our commitment by appointing four Panamanians, but the United States has not appointed its members to the commission. Panama and the United States agreed that the canal would be run by an American body called the Panama Canal Commission. They also agreed that this commission would be headed by a board of directors that would include four Panamanians. According to the Royal Academy dictionary, to direct is to rule. Who then is ruling the canal and the Canal Commission? I suppose this is in the hands of executive officials rather than directive personnel, that is, the nine directors we agreed would direct or rule and would outline all canal policy.

This situation merits a very clear stand by our government because it represents a legal vacuum and Panama is perfectly entitled to dot the i's and cross the t's and to protest to the United States over this omission, this legal vacuum. We should make it clear that this is our right and that our four directors cannot yet fulfill their duties due to this omission by the United States.

We should also stress our view that the board will not be a mere ornament within the framework of the canal's functioning and administration. It is truly a body of governors, or directors. They are the persons who must give orientation, who must direct, rule, set guidelines, and that is not being done.

[Question] Dr Lopez Guevara, it has been almost 2 months now since we entered the zone on 1 October and yet the members of this commission have not been appointed. Has the U.S. administration given any excuse, any explanation for this delay?

[Answer] Yes. They have explained rather than justified this omission by the fact that the Murphy Law introduced so many prerequisites, many of them contradictory, for the five American directors, that so far it has been practically impossible to find five men who qualify. On several occasions an official has been found but then it turned out that he had conflicting interests. I was summoned to the State Department and the reason for this omission was explained to me.

[Question] Since it is so difficult to find these five persons in a country as big and populous as the United States, what repercussions mught there be and what stand can Panama adopt in connection with this?

[Answer] As I said at the outset of this interview, Luz Maria, this situation represents a substantial legal vacuum in the fulfillment of an obligation very clearly outlined in the treaty. Such a situation has juridical consequences in international law. My government must then make political decisions to support those rights that international law very clearly defines.

OZORES SAYS COUNTRY WILL RENEGOTIATE TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

PA171315 Paris AFP in Spanish 2018 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 14 Nov (AFP)--Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores said here today that Panama will renegotiate a treaty with Colombia which permits the free transit of Colombian ships through the canal. We are waiting for the Colombian foreign minister, who is currently attending a meeting of the Andean Pact countries, to return [to Bogota] in order to set the details for the renegotiation.

The problem between Panama and Colombia emerged when the Panamanian Assembly refused to ratify a treaty signed by the two countries this year because it did not establish an expiration date for the benefit Panama was granting to Colombia. The Panamanian representatives felt that a commitment in perpetuity was not acceptable, and for this reason this aspect of the document must be reviewed.

Ozores reiterated that the other aspects of the treaty--signed by him and his Colombian counterpart Diego Uribe in Monteria a few months ago--will remain unchanged. Therefore, Panama will grant Colombia the benefits it received from the United States before the Canal Zone was turned over to Panamanian administration.

RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA SEEN AS 'COOLING'

PA192030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1641 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Even though both countries continue to rate their relations as "excellent," some signs indicate the Panama City-Managua axis is undergoing a relative cooling-off period.

In addition to Cuba, whose support for the Sandinists dated back to the 60's, Panama, Costa Rica and Venezuela were the primary allies of the Sandinist National Liberation Front during the final stage of the struggle against Anastasio Somoza which ended in mid-July with the dictator's flight and the overthrow of his regime.

Once victory was achieved, however, Nicaraguan guerrillas opened their arms wider to the Cubans than to their allies in Panama, Costa Rica and Venezuela. Plans for assistance to Sandinist Nicaragua involving Costa Rica and Venezuela fell by the wayside for unexplained reasons while Cuban advisers took up key positions in Nicaragua.

A high-ranking Panamanian National Guard officer recently told ACAN-EFE that when the Panamanians arrived in Nicaragua following the victory over Somoza, the Cubans had already taken over assisting the Sandinist army, the special forces, the state security apparatus and other key matters. Panama thus had no other choice but to just train the police.

A Costa Rican project to send hundreds of teachers to Nicaragua aborted because no international organization seemed willing to finance it. The gap left by the Costa Rican teachers was immediately filled by Cuba which promised to quickly send 1,000 teachers.

Venezuela, which had been asked by a Panamanian-Costa Rican commission to send aviation technicians to Nicaragua, had its doubts and finally decided not to help train the budding Sandinist air force. Apparently the reason Venezuela gave for not sending technicians to Nicaragua was that "Cuba is already too far into the heart of Nicaragua."

Tripartite aid from Panama, Costa Rica and Venezuela for the Sandinist guerrillas had a clear-cut objective even though not officially stated: to promote a moderate regime in Nicaragua in which the "third" Sandinist faction, of predominantly social democratic influence, would prevail. Following victory the distribution of offices in the new Nicaraguan Government and Cuba's presence in the country, however, indicate the moderates did not have the upper hand but, on the contrary, it was the pro-Cubans who got a greater share of power.

That situation has often brought criticism of Omar Torrijos, now Panamanian National Guard chief and key protagonist of the operation to aid Sandinism, from groups reproaching him for supporting a regime "that is going directly toward communism." Torrijos has replied that "the Nicaraguan revolution is and has to be original and will never be a copy of any other experience."

That is the same thesis held by top Nicaraguan leaders such as Interior Minister Tomas Borge, reconstruction junta member Sergio Ramirez, junta member Daniel Ortega and others. Yet when Tomas Borge, who is regarded as "the strongman" in Sandinist Nicaragua, was discussing Nicaragua's "excellent friends" at the Central American University in Managua he cited only Cuba.

Panama has just changed its ambassador to Managua, a key post that had been assigned to Marcel Salamin, a young university professor who is a close adviser of Omar Torrijos. He held the job for only 3 months.

In various private conversations, Panama's ranking military officers have voiced their "sadness" over the fact that Nicaragua has shown such complete preference for Cuba in its reconstruction and the creation of a new nation. However, Nicaraguans have a reasonable explanation for Cuba's presence. They say no other country has shown such generosity to Nicaragua. "We are certain that if we asked for Cuban volunteers to work in Nicaragua, no Cubans would remain in Cuba," Tomas Borge has stated.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA CONFIRMED

PA160218 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry today officially confirmed the appointment of newsman Baltazar Aizpurua as its new ambassador to Nicaragua. He is replacing Marcel Salamin. Baltazar Aizpurua, who was a political adviser and official Foreign Ministry spokesman, has been accepted by the Sandinist government. He told ACAN-EFE he would leave for Managua today.

Regarding Panamanian-Nicaraguan relations, the new ambassador said they were cordial and included full cooperation with the Nicaraguan people and government. According to Aizpurua's statements to ACAN-EFE, Marcel Salamin, who served in Managua for a few months, has been offered a high-ranking government position.

BRIEFS

USSR TRADE AGREEMENT--Aleksey Manzhuld, deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, has visited Panama for a few days to sign a trade agreement with Panama. He was accompanied by Nicolay Zinovyev, Ivan N. Diaksov and Boris V. Orejov, Soviet foreign trade officilas. [Text] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Nov 79 p 4-A PA]

COSTA RICA

ARGENTINE ENVOY NOTES SUCCESS OF CALDERON VISIT

PA191531 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Argentine Ambassador Dr Arnoldo Listre said he is very happy with the results of Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier's recent visit to his country. Dr Listre noted the success of the visit. Trade agreements favoring both nations and giving Costa Rica most-favored-nation status were signed. Other agreements signed covered culture, science and technology.

Relations between our two countries are growing, thus allowing a large number of students to engage in exchange programs, Dr Listre remarked. As a result of the very successful visit, relations will (?improve) in all areas. Calderon Fournier willingly visited several of our institutions, thus marking and confirming the ties of friendship and good relations between our peoples, the Argentine ambassador added.

EL SALVADOR

UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS ATTACK NEWSMAN'S HOUSE

PA161238 Paris AFP in Spanish 0452 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Nov (AFP)--Enrique Altamirano, editor and director of the newspaper EL DIARIO DE HOY, was reportedly attacked tonight as he arrived home in the western part of San Salvador. Several persons arrived in front of his house in a car, planted a number of bombs and machinegunned the doors. The watchmen at the house and Altamirano himself repelled the attack. The shooting lasted over 15 minutes and alarmed the neighbors but no casualties have been reported.

The government has posted special security agents near Altamirano's house.

Unidentified individuals placed several dynamite sticks at the main entrance of EL DIARIO DE HOY's offices more than 15 days ago, seriously damaging the building. On the same evening LA PRENSA GRAFICA, another morning newspaper, was attacked in similar fashion.

GUATEMALA

SECRET POLICE CHIEF WOUNDED, BODYGUARDS SLAIN IN ATTACK

PA161643 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1628 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Castro, chief of the Guatemalan secret police was ambushed here today by armed men on an outlying highway.

During the attack the ranking police chief was seriously wounded, while his two bodyguards were killed.

The secret police chief was traveling this morning to Bran Colony when he was suddenly ambushed by heavily armed, unidentified men who gunned him down. Due to the surprise attack the police chief and his bodyguards were unable to repell the attackers.

EGP Claims Responsibility

PA170412 Paris AFP in Spanish 0026 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 16 Nov (AFP)--According to a Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army (EGP) communique delivered to the press this afternoon, the EGP ambushed Jose de Jesus Castro, chief of the narcotics section of the national police.

Castro, accompanied by his driver and two bodyguards, was riding in an official car along the so-called peripheral highway in Guatemala City when several individuals fired at the vehicle with .45-caliber and 9-millimeter weapons.

The EGP accused the victims of being responsible for torturing and murdering citizens. For this reason, units of the Otto Rene Castillo Front (named after the Guatemalan poet who joined the guerrilla movement and died in 1967) ambushed the four members of the repressive police force. The communique also claims responsibility for the occupation of two villages in the Huehuetenango Mountains on 7 November and in San Juan Ixcoy on 5 November.

According to certain reports the EGP members who carried out today's ambush were dressed as soldiers. Jorge Garcia Granados, President Lucas Garcia's nephew is still in EGP hands waiting for the family to meet the fourth EGP demand: the payment of a large ransom which, according to certain sources, would amount to $8 million.

MEDIA UNION BLAMES 'REPRESSIVE GROUPS' FOR DEATH OF LEADER

PA181938 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1733 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Union of Workers of the Guatemalan Communications Media [Sindicato de Trabajadores de los Medios de Comunicacion Social de Guatemala--SIMCOS] said today that its leader, newsman Jose Leon Castaneda, was murdered here last night.

SIMCOS said Castaneda's murderers tried to fake an accident by leaving him seriously beaten in a downtown street.

SIMCOS added that its leader was kidnaped and tortured somewhere else. According to SIMCOS, the pathologist's report indicates that Castaneda was beaten until his ribs were broken, causing pulmonary bleeding and suffocation. SIMCOS blames "repressive groups" for Castaneda's murder and demanded that the government solve the case.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT 'NOT ANTAGONISTIC' TO NICARAGUA DESPITE RECENT INCIDENTS

PA191525 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Honduran-Nicaraguan relations reached their most sensitive point last week following border clashes and false charges made by spokesmen for the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction. A number of insults uncharacteristic of his diplomatic role were hurled by the Nicaraguan ambassador who had not even presented his credentials to the military junta government and has since been recalled.

Official Honduran circles, meanwhile, are not the least antagonistic toward the Sandinist government. On the contrary it is expected that understanding and mutual respect between the two peoples and governments will bring permanent peace. It is also expected that the situation will return to normal as soon as possible so harmony and understanding will again prevail between Honduras and Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA ASSURES U.S. CONGRESSMEN COUNTRY WILL NOT BECOME NEW CUBA

PA191359 Paris AFP in Spanish 2042 GMT 18 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Nov (AFP)--Nicaragua will not become another Cuba, government junta member Serio Ramirez told a group of seven U.S. congressmen led by Dante Fascell. The group concluded an official visit of several days here today. Fascell had asked Ramirez if the Nicaraguan revolution is following the Cuban model. Ramirez responded that is not possible. The fact the Nicaraguan revolution, like the Cuban one, emerged from an armed struggle does not mean we are going to become a new Cuba, Ramirez added, nor does it mean we will become another United States simply because that country also emerged from an armed struggle.

The delegation led by Fascell came to investigate the Nicaraguan revolution's development, before the U.S. Congress begins discussion of $75 million in aid for this country. Ramirez said he recognizes the U.S. Congress' interest in knowing if Nicaragua will fall into the Soviet orbit but, he added, here we do not think about the Soviet Union and, as long as we can continue to receive oil from Mexico or Venezuela, we will not have to look for it in Iran, Iraq or the Soviet Union.

If, however, we cannot obtain oil, medicine or spare parts where we have always obtained them in the past, he stressed, we will be forced to look for them elsewhere. Ramirez hinted that if the United States continues to freely supply Nicaragua, "we will continue to receive these goods," but, he added, "This does not depend on our initiative." Congressman David Cobey for his part indicated the presence of Marxists in the Nicaraguan Government worries certain U.S. congressional sectors and said he suspects there is a power struggle between Marxists and non-Marxists in the Government which is comprised of a civilian junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front Directorate. You must realize that little word, Marxist, is received with extreme distrust in Congress, Cobey commented.

Alfonso Robelo, another government junta member, affirmed that if there are Marxists in the government they are Nicaraguan Marxists and insisted the only internal struggle within the Sandinist government is the one being waged to put ideological differences aside and remain united. According to Violeta de Chamorro, the only woman in the government junta, the term Marxist had been much abused in Nicaragua, for it has been used [remainder of item not received].

SPEAKERS CALL FOR UNITY AT SOVIET REVOLUTION RALLY

PA190427 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Workers affiliated with the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] and the Nicaraguan communist and socialist parties met for over 2 hours yesterday morning to jointly commemorate the 62d anniversary of the triumph of the Soviet revolution.

Shortly after 1100, following the singing of the Internationale, Domingo Sanchez addressed the gathering, greeting the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, workers, laborers and peasants, the peoples of the world who are struggling for their liberation and the heroic Soviet people and government on the 62d anniversary of the workers rise to power.

Sanchez discussed the history of the Soviet struggle leading to the popular Bolshevik insurrection led by Lenin. He also highlighted the heroic, prolonged struggle of the Nicaraguan people, with the proper leadership of the FSLN.

The General Labor Confederation Speaks

Denis Melendez, representing the FSLN [as published], gave a vigorous speech with a high classist content. He said that at this juncture, as we are hailing the triumph of the Bolshevik revolution, we are taking the first steps toward the construction of a new society. He emphasized that the October Revolution represents the first blow struck by oppressed peoples against fascism and imperialism.

After discussing the defeats dealt to imperialism by the peoples of Angola, Vietnam, Cuba and others, Melendez said that despite imperialist maneuvers against Nicaragua and despite the assassination of our leaders, the enemies of the revolution will come up against the ranks of men and women prepared to give their lives to defend our process.

Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] Calls for Unity

Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, deputy foreign relations minister and secretary of the PSN, said the Russian revolution illuminates other current revolutions. The date on which the Bolshevik revolution occurred is known historically as the date of the decree of peace, which maintains peaceful coexistence among socialist regimes and responds to the people's best interests. The socialist system does not need to progress at the expense of other countries. On the contrary, it protects, defends and grants unconditional aid to those countries," companero Ramirez added.

"If we are true to Marxist-Leninist doctrine, which is the ideological weapon of the working class and which ends capitalism and the exploitation of man by man, we will struggle for unity, for a single workers union, a single women's organization, a single youth, with all united to increase our country's production," Ramirez said in closing.

Nicaraguan Communist Party Also Calls for Unity

Eli Altamirano spoke on behalf of the Communist Party. He said the celebration of the 62d anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution has a two-fold importance. It commemorates the great socialist revolution, and it celebrates the unity of all our labor and revolutionary forces in promoting the revolution and making it a socialist revolution. He said the Soviet Union is the backbone of the worldwide struggle for peace, freedom and progress. The Soviet Union, with its socialist system, is an example and guide for all people. It is an example of international solidarity with all people who are struggling to shake off the yoke of imperialist and bourgeois exploitation, companero Altamirano said in conclusion.

Editorial Note

It is worth noting that when Eli Altamirano and Alvaro Ramirez emphasized the importance and the need to unite the labor movement into a single labor union within the CST, their supporters interrupted violently, hailing the organizations to which they belong and disregarding the leaders' call for unity.

FOREIGN POLICY OFFICE CREATED TO HANDLE 'FRIENDLY' COUNTRIES

PA161445 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA

[Text] During the foreign policy seminar being held at the Central American University, UCA, Foreign Minister Fr Miguel D'Escoto announced that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has divided the world in 12 areas in order to efficiently handle foreign affairs with countries friendly to our revolution.

To this end a Foreign Policy Office comprised of various departments has been created. Latin America has been divided into six areas: Mexico, single independent department; Central American affairs, which is very important to Nicaragua; Cuba, a single department; and another department for Caribbean affairs. There is also a department for the Andean Pact countries, which is becoming increasingly united regarding foreign policy and a Southern Cone department which includes Brazil. The rest of the world has been divided in six areas: West Europe, a single department; East Europe and the USSR, a single department; departments for Arab, African, and Asian countries and a Department for International Organizations where studies and plans will be made in relation to the United Nations and other organizations stemming from this organization.

SPAIN DONATES 40 BUSES TO ASSIST TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

PA200246 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[ANN report]

[Text] In continuing its solidarity with the Sandinist people, the Spanish Government has donated 40 buses to Nicaragua to help solve the urban transportation problem in Managua. The buses will arrive in the next few days. This announcement was made by Emma Sotomayor, a Nicaraguan Transportation Ministry public relations official. Mexico and Venezuela, which have demonstrated a high degree of solidarity with the Nicaraguan struggle, have offered to supply spare parts, tires and fuel for public buses, she noted. Mrs Sotomayor said at least 950 buses are needed to meet urban transportation needs. There are currently only 300 in operation.

HONDURAN NEWSMEN SCORE COOPERATION WITH SOMOZISTS

PA161814 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 9 Nov 79 p 12 PA

[Text] A four-member delegation of the Union of Honduran Newsmen to the Congress of the Latin American Federation of Newsmen met with the Junta of the Government of Reconstruction this morning to denounce the complicity of a retrogressive and adventurist sector of the Honduran military government with Somozists, particularly assassins of the crushed Somozist guard.

The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction met with the Honduran colleagues and other Latin American delegates shortly before the opening of the "Carlos Fonseca" Latin American seminar of journalism in free Nicaragua.

"The most reactionary sector, in alliance with the Honduran dominant class, is encouraging the provocations against the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolution," the Honduran colleagues charged. The impudent action of having employed hundreds of former Somozist guards in the government and the army is clear proof of this. "What is most serious about this is those individuals are working in the military and government structure as torturers and informers carrying out political persecution as if they were living in the ousted Somozist regime."

The Honduran newsmen also denounced the so-called Committee To Aid the Nicaraguan Refugees which is controlled by former Somozist guards. These individuals are seen in the streets of Honduras enjoying great protection as if they were law-abiding citizens who did not have charges against them pending in Nicaragua.

The newsmen indicated that in view of its geographic location, Honduras has served as a base for counterrevolution. However, they stressed that all of the Honduran people feel great sympathy for the Sandinist revolution. They said they are sure any counter-revolutionary attempt will be crushed not only by the Nicaraguan brothers but also by Honduran solidarity.

"Such actions, which are evident to the Honduran people, clearly show a sector of the government and the army has yet to stop the cooperation it gave to Somozism when it was in power," the newsmen added.

U.S. CITIZEN'S DEATH BELIEVED LINKED TO WAR CRIMES TRIAL

PA170207 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 16 Nov (AFP)--The assassination of a U.S. citizen, Harry Cordua, who was kidnaped and shot in the head 2 days ago, is being investigated by the State Security Police, it was reported here today.

Cordua, who lived in Nicaragua for more than 40 years, was married to Maruca Cardenal, the sister of poet Ernesto Cardenal, Sandinist government culture minister. Soon after the triumph of the revolution Cordua published a story about an unarmed detachment of Sandinist youths that was machinegunned by the National Guard a few blocks from his house.

The names of several Somozist guardsmen who participated in the massacre are mentioned in the story. For this reason, it is believed that Cordua could have been murdered by individuals who did not want him to testify in the war criminal trials.

Cordua is the third person connected with the government to be killed in this manner. Meanwhile, Interior Minister Cmdr Tomas Borge today admitted that Francisco Fonseca, a former colonel in the Somozist National Guard, was killed by militiamen. Fonseca had been imprisoned after he had surrendered to Sandinist forces when he was in command of Puerto Cabezas, a port located 350 km northwest of Managua.

Borge said the Sandinist revolution had guaranteed Colonel Fonseca's safety and that the militaimen who took him out of prison and shot him committed a serious offense.

Police sources have also reported the arrest of two high-ranking officials of the Somozist regime. One of them is former Senator and Deputy Health Minister Carlos Humberto Canales, who had left the Guatemalan Embassy where he was being given asylum.

The other man is Leonte Valle, former president of the elections tribunal, who is accused of allowing the tribunal's cedula issuing system to be transferred to the security office. It maintained political control of citizens during the former regime. Valle presided over the tribunal on two occasions when either Anastasio Somoza or one of his political allies were elected president of the republic.

NEWS AGENCY TO ATTEND BELGRADE NONALINED MEETING

PA122234 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Nov 79 PA

[Text] The new NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY [ANN] will attend the meeting of the nonalined countries news agency pool. The second conference of the nonalined countries pool will be held in Belgrade 22-24 November. The TANJUG news agency will host the meeting in Yugoslavia. Nicaragua will attend this important event for the first time and will send two delegates representing the ANN--Carlos Garcia and William Griffith. One of the topics to be discussed at this conference is international cooperation in the information field. In addition to the delegates of the various news agencies, representatives of the nonalined countries will also attend the meeting.

FSLN PROPOSES MOVE TO 'SINGLE ORGANIZATION'

PA181322 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Nov 79 pp 1, 5 PA

[Text] Cmdr Carlos Nunez made an appeal for unity of all political, social and labor sectors. He spoke at a meeting over the weekend with leaders of the Nicaraguan Workers Central (CTN) at Gruta Xavier. Nunez discussed the revolution's tasks and the unification plan. Using the Sandinist experience as a basis, he discussed the role of the working class and labor organizations in the revolution.

Two Important Tasks

Nunez drew the attention of the CTN leaders to the development of a "correct unitarian line and objective conduct toward the different organizations that are working to organize the workers." He started out by stressing the importance of unifying the sectors representing the workers, to consolidate and expand the revolutionary process. Nunez noted that the fundamental tasks of the revolution are to make Nicaragua economically independent and to prepare a strategic defense of the Sandinist peoples' revolution.

He briefly discussed Nicaragua's economic dependence during Somoza's era and said the role Nicaragua had in the international distribution of labor was that of supplier of major imperialist interests. Nunez added that we have destroyed imperialism's political instrument and are now trying to break our economic bonds through a policy that truly takes the nation's interests into account. "Here lies the key to increasing our strength. This situation will allow us to solve a number of problems and create a number of instruments required to make a success out of our present economic woes and to create the political and legal apparatus necessary for the solution of these problems," he said. [as published]

He said that it is because of these needs that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has asked for an agreement among all forces on unity, defense and consolidation.

To Unite Separate Organizations

Nunez added that there were tactical and strategic differences before the overthrow of the dictatorship. Polemics and contradictions arose, but a single strategy and tactic emerged from them. This reflects the fundamental objectives and aspirations of our people.

"We indicated from the start the need to form single organizations based on the premise that the idea of Sandinism as a political movement and the FSLN's role as a leading organization had been agreed to and adopted by our people," he said.

The Political Situation Indicates Our Tasks

Nunez said the political plan supported by the FSLN and other mass organizations demanded that we defeat the enemy and establish a democratic, revolutionary and anti-imperialist political system, which defines the nature of our revolution and its program at this time.

"Having planned the unification and existence of single organizations under those circumstances, we are not adopting a sectarian or overbearing attitude. Instead this phenomenon showed a number of achievements and pointed out to us a reality, namely that power had been seized and was at the service of our people to meet all of their aspirations," he said textually.

He added that the existence of organizations that don't guarantee the people's interests would be senseless at the present time. The question now is to defend those interests and to give impetus to a program and a political plan.

Sandinism

Nunez said that following the dictatorship's overthrow Sandinism in no way represented the concepts it had at its birth. It has combined these with a policy based on new experiences and a strategy developed by the FSLN which constitute a lesson both domestically and internationally.

Therefore the organizations that now call themselves Sandinist are doing so not only because they reflect such experience and accept the FSLN as their vanguard but because they are trying to express the new values and the militant unity of the people as an expression of the revolution's victory.

Nunez talked about his meetings with other labor organizations concerning the single organization. Some of these have reached the conclusion that "it is necessary to maintain their political and organic independence. In view of this situation we have indicated that--following this dialog--we hope our people will have single organizations at all levels as the revolution advances and becomes deeper and that a political organization will exist in the future capable of leading this entire process.

Role of the Organizations

Nunez stressed that talking about the role of the workers and other organized sectors means talking about different structures through which such organizations will see to it that the process meets the people's aspirations. He added that what the FSLN seeks is to persuade the organizations to consider this new reality. He insisted that the people must participate massively in the production process and in the defense and consolidation of the revolutionary government.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS WITH ATLANTIC COAST--Commander Daniel Ortega has stated that in approximately 6 months Nicaraguan television will be seen on the Atlantic coast. BARRICADA distribution posts are also being prepared. Regarding the milk shortage in Bonanza, Cmdr Daniel Ortega said milk donated by Cuba will be sent there. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA]

FIFTH GROUP OF TEACHERS LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA

FL141900 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The fifth group of Cuban internationalist teachers who will be teaching in Nicaraguan primary schools left by air for Nicaragua early this morning. A large part of the 1,200 teachers of the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent are already at their posts in the interior of Nicaragua.

The teachers who today left for the homeland of Sandino are from the provinces of Matanzas and Holguin and special municipality of the Isle of Youth. The remaining seven groups--with a total figure of 1,200--will begin to leave on Friday, 16 November, until Monday, 3 December.

Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, was at Jose Marti International Airport to bid farewell to the fifth group of Cuban internationalist teachers who will be giving their support for the educational plans undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua.

[Begin Fernandez recording] We have come here to bid farewell, as to the previous four groups, and reiterate to them almost the same things: first, that Fidel has declared his belief that all of you are very good and that, consistent with the attitude of all Cuban internationalists in various areas, you will be better over there [in Nicaragua]; secondly, we are convinced that you will set an example. The new situations you will be focusing on over there--and you will find them to be obviously different from those in Cuba regarding interests, motivations, customs, habits, beliefs and questions concerning children and the population--will be solved favorably by your conduct, discipline, unselfish work, dedication, intelligence and ability with which you solve problems and manner in which you deal with the people. We believe it is precisely this attitude, dedication to work and understanding that will contribute to your success, which is the same thing as saying that the Nicaraguan revolution and we ourselves will be successful. [end recording]

FIDEL MEETS WITH SECOND TEACHERS CONTINGENT TO NICARAGUA

FL191259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with the members of the second contingent of teachers who will be traveling to Nicaragua beginning today, Monday, to fulfill a cultural, revolutionary mission--providing educational aid to that fraternal people. The 554 teachers of the second contingent have been gathered for a couple of days at the Santiago Figueroa teachers school where they are being briefed. In Nicaragua they will join the 530 teachers who are already carrying out internationalist missions as vanguards of this important cultural, revolutionary aid.

During his meeting with the internationalist teachers who will be leaving for Nicaragua, Fidel pointed out that the mission they will be fulfilling is of greatest importance. He stressed that it is a cultural, revolutionary mission that is not free from difficulties or risks. He stated that Cuba is not charging Nicaragua for this service and that the Nicaraguan people will be responsible for housing the teachers in their own homes. He added that many families have already asked to house them, considering it an honor. He also added that the teachers will be there for 2 years--at no expense for Nicaragua. During their stay in that country they should strive to learn about its history and geography.

In another part of his conversation with the internationalist teachers Fidel stated that if imperialism tries to sow terror he is sure that they will be able to face that small risk because it will not discourage but rather encourage them. This remark was supported by the teachers with loud applause. He also told the teachers that, despite being a select group and being good and brave, they have the duty to be doubly good, brave and efficient in fulfilling this mission. He added: The seed that you sow in the fertile land of the revolution will be extraordinarily fruitful; above all else, your mission is to be exemplary people.

He said that the willingness of the people is very great, that 29,000 teachers said they wanted to go to Nicaragua, and that the well is very deep. He added that this shows that, even though there may be faults and weaknesses in the country, there is a lot of virtue in the people as seen by the fact that Cuban men and women are already working in 28 countries for the wealth of the revolutionary spirit.

He also referred to the average age of those who will be going to Nicaragua--26 years--which is an age of full maturity. He recalled that on 26 July [1953] he was also 26 years old. He added: In bidding you farewell I recall the times of the Moncada, the Granma and the Sierra. You are better prepared and motivated than we were. It is an honor to meet with 1,200 teachers such as yourselves.

Fidel told them that, because of the closeness of Nicaragua, they could take their vacations in Cuba. And he concluded by stating: We have absolute, blind confidence in you; I congratulate you for having volunteered and I believe that the homeland, the educational system and socialism will be worthily represented by you.

Further on Fidel Remarks

FL191722 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 19 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpts] Presiding at the meeting along with Fidel were Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, (Raisa Tolon), director of the Santiago Figueroa School, and (Fernando Ruiz), deputy director. This is the second contingent which began leaving this morning for Managua in groups of 100 to join the 350 [as heard] who have entered the ad hoc classrooms in the rural areas of Nicaragua.

Turning to the contingent of teachers who will be going to Nicaragua, Fidel stated that the Sandinist revolution was in the stage of national reconstruction and has the cooperation of all countries; in addition it has the cooperation of Latin America where many countries have formed an anti-interventionist front. He added that this resistance frustrated the interventionist plans of the U.S. Government and, for the first time, the United States was not able to impose its policy on the OAS.

In another part of his conversation with the internationalist teachers Fidel stated that the fact is that the Sandinists were the main force which was able to disarm the Somozist army and establish a new type of army. There is no danger of a coup d'etat like the one in Chile or Bolivia, there is no danger of Pinochets because in Nicaragua the people are very revolutionary and very radicalized. But he emphasized that the Sandinists have to be a moderating force.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stated that Cuba cannot provide much material aid to Nicaragua, but they can provide human resources, especially in education and public health and in other fields such as agriculture and fishing. He said that when the Cuban revolution triumphed there had been no similar experiences in this hemisphere, so errors and successes were made which can now be taken advantage of by the Nicaraguan revolutionaries.

He stated that the Nicaraguans possibly need between 400 and 500 doctors which Cuba is willing to send because soon we will be graduating more doctors every year than all of those who were in Cuba in 1959. Fidel said that a similar situation exists in Cuban education because, after the triumph of the revolution, there were 10,000 teachers and 10,000 others were being trained. Teacher schools were established, first in the mountains and then in t he cities, because a teacher who is able to go into the countryside has [revolutionary] awareness even though he has been trained in the city.

He stated that our country already has 50,000 teachers in midlevel education and 30,000 primary school teachers; in Nicaragua there are hundreds of thousands of children without schools and that between 60 and 70 percent of them are illiterate; there is a need to see to it that not a single child is left out of school. Later on he stated that the teachers should be very careful in their endeavors because their enemies will be saying that they are going there to preach socialism. He said: You should not speak of socialism but rather be an example by your conduct, devotion to work and efficiency--an example based on deeds, not words.

Fidel said that he had a great appreciation of all of them because they are of good quality and are a select group, but they should become even better, making more sacrifices than they have made--twice of what they would do in Cuba--because making an error here is not t he same as making one over there because they are representing the homeland, the revolution and socialism.

CEMA, FINLAND SIGN PROTOCOL, REKOLA ENDS VISIT

FL161252 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The protocol of the seventh meeting of the CEMA-Finland Cooperation Commission was signed at this capital's Palace of Conventions. In his closing remarks German Amado Blanco, president of the Cuban delegation and of the CEMA-Finland commission during 1979, stated that the commission's work plan and the groups' plan for 1980 had also been approved as well as other agreements of an organizational nature. He added that in recent years it has been proved that the organizational structure of multilateral cooperation between CEMA countries and Finland in general guarantee the necessary conditions for the development of relations mutually advantageous for the two sides. Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola said the joint work of all participants in the meeting as well as the Cuban officials' efforts had been magnificent.

Rekola Talks at Foreign Ministry

FL162323 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 16 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Esko Rekola, Finnish foreign trade minister, has visited the headquarters of the Foreign Ministry where he was received by Pelegrin Torras, vice minister of the Cuban Foreign Ministry. Attending for the Cuban side were Sidroc Ramos and Lazaro Cabezas, director and chief respectively of the Foreign Ministry Department [for Socialist Countries] and [name indistinct] (Mendenz), Cuban commercial attache to Finland, Minister Rekola was accompanied by (Pauli Popa), director of trade policy at the Finnish Foreign Trade Ministry, and [name indistinct], official at the aforementioned ministry. The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere of mutual respect. The two sides exchanged views on issues of mutual interest.

Trade Minister Concludes Visit

FL171421 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1417 GMT 17 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Finnish Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola has ended his visit to Cuba after heading his country's delegation to the seventh meeting of the CEMA-Finland Cooperation Commission held in Havana. During his stay in our country, Minister Rekola was received by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez and other officials.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING OUTLINES NEW POLICY ON LAND SALES TO FOREIGNERS

FL161550 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 13 Nov 79 pp 1, 10 FL

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Lynden Pindling spelled out his new policy on land sales to foreigners for the first time at a Bahamas Real Estate Association meeting last night.

And he said the new policy was not for the purpose of stifling development. "It is quite the opposite," he added.

He said the new policy would require a foreigner seeking to buy homes in the Bahamas to provide:

--Suitable character, police financial references;

--Information as to whether he intends to stay in the Bahamas part-time or full-time;

--If part-time, whether he is a work-permit holder or a vacation home buyer;

--If full-time, information as to the size of his family, if any, and whether they will be with him.

This information should accompany the foreigner's application to the Central Bank which would "liaise" with immigration, said the prime minister.

Mr Pindling said real estate agents "could greatly assist their own cause and their country's" by obtaining from a foreigner who wants to buy vacant land:

--The use to which he would put the vacant land;

--His financial capability to carryout his intentions; and

--The time within which he would carry them out.

Mr Pindling made it clear that approvals will not be given unless government is satisfied with the applicants' character references and that the applicant will be able to perform within the agreed time-frame.

Legislation will provide "adequate sanctions" in the event that the foreigner should "fool" the government in the two above cases, he said.

The application of a second-home buyer of a winter or summer residence is likely to get speedier approval from the immigration and police, than the applicant for a full-time residence, because there will be fewer security requirements.

Similarly, industrial, touristic and other approved business purposes might be approved more quickly if all the investment capital that is needed to complete the project is imported, he said.

At the PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] convention 18 days ago, the prime minister outlined the objectives of the new policy. He repeated them last night. They are:

--To promote and encourage the orderly development by foreigners of any land they buy or otherwise obtain;

--To ensure orderly economic development by stipulating the time-frame within which the development should take place;

--To prevent the unproductive hoarding of land and stifling of development;

--To squeeze out speculative land sales to foreigners;

--To ensure that land is available to present and future generations of Bahamians at reasonable cost;

--To avert future civil strife over the question of land.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER IN BARBADOS FOR CDB MEETING

FL152040 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 15 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Dominica's prime minister, Oliver Seraphin, arrived in Barbados this morning to attend a special meeting of the board of directors of the Caribbean Development Bank. A bank spokesman said the directors of the CDB had a number of issues outstanding from their last meeting. Dominica is said to be seeking heavy financing from various sources for the rebuilding of the country which was ravished by Hurricane David on August 29th. Officials said Mr Seraphin's brief visit today may be followed by an official one next month.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COUNTRY TO HOST CARIBBEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

FL171849 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 17 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Jamaica is one of the Caribbean countries to be represented when foreign ministers from 13 regional states meet in Santo Domingo at (?an) early date to hammer out a unified regional policy towards the rest of the world. The meeting was originally scheduled for last September but (?it was) postponed because of damage to the Dominican Republic by Hurricane David. A news release quoted the Dominican Republic's foreign minister, Ramon Emilio Jimenez, as saying that his government also hopes the talks will be a preliminary step towards the establishment of diplomatic relations with countries in the region with which it now has no diplomatic ties.

GRENADA

SHAREHOLDERS SAY NO TORCHLIGHT UNTIL LAW REPEALED

FL161540 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Nov 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] St. Georges, Grenada, Nov. 13--Shareholders of Grenada Publishers Ltd., publishers of the TORCHLIGHT newspaper, have recommended to the board of directors that no publication of the paper be undertaken until People's Law 81 is repealed.

TORCHLIGHT was ordered closed by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) on October 10 and People's Law 81 passed on October 28, limiting shareholdings of any individual to four per cent of the paid up capital and prohibiting the holding of any shares by aliens.

Most Shares to the Govt.

According to that law, aliens' shares and shares above four per cent held by Grenadians, were vested immediately in the PRG and compensation is to be made at the value of the shares on the day the paper was closed.

The recommendation to the board of directors came in a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting called yesterday. Government (now the majority shareholder with some 32 per cent shareholding) was represented at that meeting by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Lauriston Wilson Jr, and he attempted to defeat the resolution by calling for a poll vote. However, Wilson had no letter of authority to represent the PRG and chairman of the meeting, Rawle Charles, ruled that his presence at the meeting could not be recognized.

For this reason, the will of the meeting was conveyed to the directors as a "recommendation," and another extraordinary general meeting has been requested. That meeting will discuss the same resolution except that it will represent the direct decision of the shareholders.

The meeting received the report of a delegation which met Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on October 26, to discuss the closure of TORCHLIGHT and the report says Bishop is very anxious to see the paper re-opened "as a genuinely national independent paper under the guidance of a truly competent and responsible editor."

JAMAICA

CARICOM PREPARES FOR CANADA COOPERATION MEETING

FL171842 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 17 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Don Brice, is to head a CARICOM team to the first meeting of the joint economic committee between Canada and the CARICOM to take place in Ottawa next Wednesday and Thursday. The team will be meeting in Kingston on Monday to prepare the tactics to arrive at a regional position before going on to Ottawa conference. [Words indistinct] are discussions concerning the development of trade and economic relations between the two sides. Other issues to be discussed will include opportunities for cooperation in the technical, financial, agricultural and transportation fields under a CARICOM-Canada agreement signed in Kingston last January replacing the 1924 [as heard] treaty. A news release from the CARICOM Secretariat today said that next week's meeting will be attended by Canadian Government officials and representatives from the CARICOM states and Caribben Development Bank [words indistinct].

RAMON CASTRO TOURS COUNTRY, MEETS OFFICIALS

Plans Attendance at Cattlemen Meeting

FL111710 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Nov 79 pp 1, 10 FL

[Text] Senor Ramon Castro, elder brother of Cuban President Dr. Fidel Castro and manager of Cuba's 450,000-acre livestock breeding farm at Picadura's Valley, arrived here yesterday afternoon for the 15th general meeting of the Inter-American Confederation of Cattlemen at the Inter-Continental Hotel in Ocho Rios.

Confirmation of Senor Castro's arrival was given yesterday by the Cuban charge d'affaires, Dr. Carlos Diaz and the minister of foreign affairs.

At the conference level, however, doubt was expressed about Senor Castro's attendance.

Mr. Henry Rainford, managing director of the Jamaica Livestock Association which is hosting the conference, said when contacted last night that up to that time, no arrangements had been made for Senor Castro's attendance.

"Although we were in the field today, we have a secretariat at the conference and as far as I know, no one has made any contact with us."

It was "unlikely", he said, "that a person of the stature of Senor Castro of Cuba, would attend without prior arrangements being made. For this reason I think it is very unlikely that he will be attending."

Mr. Rainford, who is director in Jamaica of the confederation, said that participants to the conference had to register. They also needed passes--which were issued to them upon registration. So far, no application had been made on behalf of Senor Castro, said Mr. Rainford.

The conference was officially opened by the minister of agriculture, the Hon. Seymour Mullings, on Tuesday morning, and among those attending are a number of officers of the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr. Rainford said none of these officers had raised the question of Senor Castro's attendance.

Research

He said, also, that Cuba is not a member of the confederation and, as such, was not entitled to participate.

In the meantime, reports coming out of the Cuban Embassy are that Senor Castro, a keen livestock enthusiast, who has been engaged on research in the field for over 20 years, is looking forward to attending today's session which will take the form of a display of the principal breeds of Jamaican cattle at Minaro estate in St. Ann.

Senor Castro has been heavily engaged in the crossing and top-crossing of Holstein and Zebu animals over the past twenty years, with a view to producing an animal capable of producing high milk yields and able to withstand the tropical heat. In the process, he had also been using a number of specimens of Jamaica Hope cattle, but more importantly, he had been propagating Coastcross I--a high nutrition grass, the seeds of which came originally from Jamaica. Up to 1975 when Prime Minister Manley visited the Cuban Republic for the first time, Senor Castro had already laid out 30,000 acres of Coastcross I.

At Picadura's Valley, fodder for the large herd of animals is provided by grass and the by-products of sugarcane.

Visits Northern Region

FL132303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2136 GMT 13 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Ramon Castro, director of the Cuban Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm, today continued his tour through cattle areas as part of his visit to Jamaica, which is at the invitation of the Jamaican agriculture minister.

The visitor toured the modern installations of the Cornwall dairy complex located on the outskirts of the northern City of Montego Bay. He was accompanied by its director and officials from the Agriculture Ministry.

Ramon Casto was greatly impressed with the characteristics of the installations and the quality of the products produced there. Later he went to the Montpelier cattle farm and the Agricultural College of (Noclava), all located in the northern portion of the island. At the sites toured the visitor held lively talks with the workers, exchanged views on cattle development and told them of his and the Cuban people's warm feelings toward Jamaica.

Attends Agriculture Ministry Reception

FL141543 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Kingston--Prime Minister Michael Manley last night attended a reception given in honor of Ramon Castro, director of the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm. The reception was hosted by Agriculture Minister Seymour Mullings who had invited Ramon Castro to visit livestock development areas in Jamaica. Information and Culture Minister Arnold Bertram, Mining and Natural Resources Minister Horace Clarke, Parliamentary Affairs Minister Keble Munn, ruling People's National Party Secretary General Donald Duncan and other ministers and party leaders attended the reception.

Received by Manley

FL161259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley on Thursday received Ramon Castro, director of the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm, who is paying a 1-week visit to that country. The talks, which lasted almost 2 hours, were held in a fraternal atmosphere, and the two leaders had a dynamic exchange of views on the development of the cattle industry in the two countries. The Jamaican chief of government expressed interest on the experience gained by the visitor during the tour of the country, mainly aspects dealing with the feeding of cattle and improvement of cattle breeding in general.

The Jamaican prime minister sent special greetings to Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro.

Farewell Reception

FL161748 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Kingston--The Cuban Embassy has hosted a reception in honor of Ramon Castro, director of the Valles de Picadura breeding farm, who will end a visit to Jamaica today. The reception held at Ambassador Ulises Estrada's residence was attended by National Security Minister Dudley Thompson, Housing Minister Anthony Spaulding, Information Minister Arnold Bertram and Public Works Minister Albert Belinfanti. Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Musin, Jamaican Government officials and Cuban Embassy personnel also participated in the event.

MEXICO

CAMPORA TO BE HOSPITALIZED FOR CANCER

PA200345 Paris AFP in Spanish 0202 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Nov (AFP)--Former Argentine President Hector J. Campora, exiled at the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires, will be taken to a hospital there to undergo treatment for cancer, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat confirmed in a communique issued here today. It was also reported that Raul Valdes Aguilar, chief of bilateral political affairs at the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, will be responsible for arranging for Campora's transfer and treatment. Valdes arrived in Buenos Aires a few days ago.

According to the communique, the Argentine Government has assured the Mexican Government that Campora will be provided with the same security given to him at the Mexican Embassy when he is transferred from the embassy to the hospital. The communique also noted that the request for extraterritoriality to transfer Campora to a Buenos Aires hospital was made because Campora and his family asked the Mexican Government to do so. In noting that medical treatment is urgently needed, the communique implied that Campora's condition has worsened tremendously.

It has not been determined what hospital Campora will be taken to, but it was stressed that he will be taken to one within the next few hours.

PARAGUAY

SENATE UNANIMOUSLY REPUDIATES EVENTS IN IRAN

PY161830 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 16 Nov 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] The Senate has decided to repudiate the events that have taken place in Iran which have been described as violations of human rights. The decision was unanimous.

The text of the communique released by the Senate Secretariat reads as follows: "In today's session, the honorable Senate, after listening to statements by the three parties, unanimously decided to REPUDIATE the criminal extortion being used by the Iranian political-religious regime to the detriment of the whole Christian and Western world and especially of the democracies and of the United States, by occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and holding some 100 hostages while seeking to achieve certain objectives with practices that are not in keeping with international law and which violate the UN Charter and the universal declaration of human rights. Asuncion, 15 November 1979, Juan Carlos Masulli, secretary."

PERU

NEW BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

PA200401 Paris AFP in Spanish 0023 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Text] It was officially reported here this afternoon that Peru has recognized the new Bolivian Government headed by Lioia Gueiler Tejada. The Foreign Ministry issued a communique stating that the Peruvian Government will continue the friendly diplomatic relations existing between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry said it received a note from the Bolivian Embassy in Lima today in which it was officially advised that the Bolivian Congress has restored the democratic process in the country by electing Lidia Gueiler as the provisional constitutional president.

The Foreign Ministry communique added that the Peruvian Government decided to continue its relations with Bolivia within the spirit of the communique signed yesterday by the Colombian, Ecuadorean, Peruvian and Venezuelan foreign ministers on behalf of their respective governments.

In an Andean foreign ministers meeting in Lima, the four Andean countries did not recognize the previous government of Col Alberto Natusch and stated their concern over the interruption of the democratization process in Bolivia. They also agreed to remain in permanent consultation regarding developments in Bolivia.

The Andean countries expressed their heartfelt greetings to the Bolivian people and government for their defense of the democratic institution and their will to strengthen the ties of friendship with the Bolivian people.

SURINAME

ARRON, BURNHAM ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

FL192047 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 19 Nov 79 FL

[Text] [Passage indistinct] and have called for expanded cooperation among Latin America and the Caribbean states, especially in the fields of agriculture, industry, science and technology. They said this was crucial to the promotion of general economic development [words indistinct].

On other matters of international concern, Prime Ministers Burnham and Arron [words indistinct] condemnation of colonialism, racism and apartheid and were (?particularly) critical of the South African regime and its attempts to perpetuate racism. In their final communique, both leaders expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the talks in London to find a solution to the struggle for general freedom in Zimbabwe.

Commenting on the nonalined movement, they said the group has made a significant contribution to the search for freedom, independence and peace, and they pointed to the need to coordinate their efforts to [words indistinct] and international forums to achieve a new international economic order.

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIA

PA200046 Paris AFP in Spanish 2347 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 19 Nov (AFP)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry has announced that Venezuela recognizes the new Bolivian regime headed by President Lidia Gueiler.

In a communique, the Foreign Ministry noted that in accordance with consultations among the governments of the Andean Group, the Government of the Republic of Venezuela has decided to recognize the new Government of the Republic of Bolivia headed by Lidia Gueiler effective today. Venezuela will therefore maintain diplomatic relations with Bolivia.